



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1858.

Mr. Olin B. Gordon, of this Borough, had his left arm dislocated at the shoulder joint, on Monday last, while engaged in running lumber on Brodhead's Creek.

At the time of the building of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, the Company changed the course of the Creek, at Vaney's Hole, by forming a new channel, at which place the stream is rough and rapid, during the time of high water, so much so, that the lumber men residing along the Creek above this place, refuse to run their rafts through the channel. It was at this point Mr. G. met with the accident; the raft struck a rock, stopping suddenly and prostrating Mr. G. and Daniel Pugh, who was engaged with Gordon running the lumber. Mr. G. would evidently have been drowned—water to the depth of about 2 feet sweeping over the raft at the time—had not Mr. Pugh caught him by the vest collar and prevented him from being washed off the raft.

As soon as Mr. G. recovered sufficiently from the stun, he was brought home, when Dr. Jackson was called in, who set the dislocated limb. Mr. G. is doing well and in a fair way of speedily regaining the use of his arm.

Mr. Pugh escaped unhurt.

Minnesota a State.

The bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union as a State passed the House of Representatives in the early part of last week, having previously passed the Senate. Thirty-nine votes were against it on different grounds. The Senators, Messrs. Rice and Shields took their seats on Wednesday. Both were reputed administration Democrats, but Mr. Shields, has taken his seat on the Republican side. In the House the credentials of Messrs. Kavanagh and Phelps were presented on Thursday, but their admission to seats was opposed on the ground of irregularity in their election, a position that seems well-founded. Their case was referred to a Committee on Elections.

Directors of Phillipsburg Bank.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Phillipsburg Bank, held at their Banking house on Tuesday of last week, the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year: Charles Sitgreaves, Henry Sgraves, C. Stewart, James Stewart, John L. Reigle, John Green, A. N. Carpenter, James Lommason and Jacob Sharp.

An Extensive Farmer.

Jacob Carroll of Texas is the largest farmer in the United States. He owns 250,000 acres of land. His home plantation contains about 8,000 acres. Col. Carroll has on his immense ranges of pasture lands about 1,000 horses and mules, worth \$50,000; 1,000 head of cattle, worth \$7,000; 600 hogs, worth \$2,000; 300 Spanish mares, worth \$1500; 50 jennies, worth \$2,000; 15 jacks, worth \$9,000; and 5 stallions, worth \$2,500. His annual income from the sale of stock amounts to \$10,000, and from the sale of cotton to \$20,000.

Early Wheat.

A Baltimore paper says that a bundle of wheat-stalks in head was exhibited in that city May 5, and that the early wheat of the South will be in Market before the 1st of June. There are now immense quantities of wheat grown in all the Southern States. Georgia, in particular, is a great wheat producing State, especially in the Cherokee country. The fine promise of good crops and early harvests everywhere must affect the price of old wheat and flour.

Fire in Chicago—Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 18, 1858. A fire occurred this morning in Wells street, between Van Buren and Jackson streets. The buildings burned were of little value, but there was a lamentable loss of human life. Nine persons are known to have been burned to death, and three others are missing. The names of the lost, as far as has been ascertained, are as follows: Harrison Barjar, wife and three children; William Reilly, Mrs. Johnson and son. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as the building had been fired twice within a short time past.

C. F. Wells, Jr., of Athens, Pa., has contracted with the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company for the purchase of the North Branch Canal, from Northumberland to the State line, for one and a half millions of dollars.

Edwin Roberts, of Schuylkill township, Chester county, has left at the Village Record office a double egg, connected together not in one shell, but by a ligature, a la Siamese Twins. The connecting link is nearly an inch in length. It is a perfect specimen of two eggs connected together. The shells had not hardened.

The English Bill in Kansas. Upon the passage of the English Bill for the settlement of the Kansas question we expressed a doubt whether the propositions contained in it would be accepted by the people of the Territory. The Leavenworth Ledger, of the 7th of May, declares against the measure in the strongest terms, and we doubt not indicates in its course the sentiments of the largest portion of the citizens. We quote from its remarks:

"We, as a people, are obliged to pursue one of two courses. We must either swallow Lecompton, head and tail, or vote to remain out of the Union until we have a population which will entitle us to one Representative in Congress. This is as much as to say, 'If, after all your shrieking and howling; if, after all your opposition to this 'swindle,' if you will now sacrifice your principles, and say amen to it, we will give you for school purposes so much; for the support of a State University so much; for the completion of the public buildings so much; all the salt springs in the State not exceeding twelve; also, five per cent. of all the proceeds of the public lands for building roads, internal improvements, &c.; but if you will not do this you will be obliged to stay out of the Union until your population will entitle you to one Representative."

"Having found that threats alone are insufficient to curb the People of Kansas, our enemies have joined a threat and a bribe, and hope by these means to succeed in their purposes. We would inform them that the Government does not own land enough to buy up the people of Kansas. We would rather consign ourselves to eternal poverty, than be the instruments of our own degradation. Who, that unites with the people, hears their opinions and observes the spirit in which they are expressed, can doubt as to what will be the result of that election? Our enemies may consider us fools and knaves, but give us a chance at the ballot-box and we will return the compliment."

The voice of the Kansas papers upon the English swindle is as decided as could be wished. From the Leavenworth Times. Having found that threats alone are insufficient to curb the people of Kansas, our enemies have joined a threat and bribe, and hope by this means to succeed in their nefarious purposes. We would inform the Administration and its minions that the Government does not own land enough to buy up the people of Kansas.

Our duty, as it appears to us, is plain though it be painful. With that devotion and magnanimity characteristic of the Free State party, we should drop all the existing State Governments; go, like one man, into the election under the English bill, vote the land bribe, with its Lecompton appendage, into eternity, and then urge forward emigration, so that before another year rolls around, we may count a population guaranteeing our admission into the confederation even under the high handed terms of the English bill. There are our views on the matter, but we think it highly important that a Convention of the People should soon be called, and that, as a party, we should resolve upon some definite policy adapted to the present condition of things.

From the Quindaro Chindinean. The unfair submission of the Lecompton Constitution will not shield it; the people will strike through the ordinance to bury the lance of their just indignation deep in the heart of the swindle, and thus struck down, it will be trampled into the very earth, while its memory, like the ghost of Banquo, will torment the party which countenanced its creation and cherished its transient being.

From the Lawrence Republican. As we go to press we learn that the Lecompton bill, as reported by English from the Committee of Conference, has passed both Houses by nine majority.—Lecompton is therefore passed—provided the people of Kansas vote to accept a proffered land grab; otherwise we remain in a Territorial condition until we have 93,000 inhabitants. Of course we will remain a Territory!

Correspondence of The Cin. Gazette. In the parts of Northern Kansas which I have visited, there is little political excitement, but a general determination exists to vote down the Lecompton ordinance and Constitution.

An Infant Eaten By Hogs. Mr. Amos Barlow, of Medina, informs us that he was coming to the city this morning, he saw, a few rods ahead, what about five miles from town, two hogs ravenously devouring something in the middle of the road. As he approached the spot the hogs fled, leaving a small pool of blood in the road. On investigation Mr. Barlow found that it was an infant they had been engaged on. The head and one foot were untouched, but the other portions of the body, except a few bones, had been devoured. By the head, Mr. Barlow thinks it was a female infant.

Looking in the direction taken by the hogs in their flight, Mr. Barlow saw a woman lying in the gutter apparently asleep. He went to her and found that she was in a state of unconscious and beastly intoxication. Evidently the miserable wretch was the mother of the infant. Mr. Barlow informed the people of a farm house near by, and they went and carried her to their house. She is a German, and apparently about forty years old. It is altogether a shocking affair.—Cleveland Plaindealer, May 5.

Fantastic Lightning.—A flash of lightning struck the house of Amory Holman, at Bolton, R. I., last week, ran down the chimney, out of a "Thomas" cat's tail in the corner, set the tin pots and pans flying around the room, stopped the clock, and fired off a double barreled gun over the mantle-piece.

The Governor of South Carolina, has appointed A. P. Hayne, U. S. Senator from that State, vice Evans, deceased.

A Terrible Storm—Railroad Trains blown off the Track—Steamboats blown to pieces—Houses Unroofed. From the Chicago Tribune, May 15.

The gale on Thursday evening was, in some portions of the State, of unprecedented violence. It covered a large extent of territory, and everywhere its track is marked with painful damage to property, and, perhaps, as further intelligence will show, loss of life. It seems to have crossed the Mississippi near Osquawka, and to have extended eastward at least as far as McLean County, where we hear of some of its disastrous effects. In the West there was much hail accompanying the wind, and everywhere a great fall of rain.

We hear that at Lexington, on the line of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Road the storm was terrific. In a letter below we are told of its freaks with the up train; and an informant at our elbow says that nearly every house in the village was unroofed or blown down. The air was loaded with the wreck which was made; the heavens were black with clouds which were pouring out destruction, and more than one who was there felt that the end of all things was at hand. If Lexington has escaped without great loss of life, the fact is most wonderful of all.

At this point there was a copious rain and some thunder and lightning, but nothing to indicate the destruction going on elsewhere. The evening steamers left port as usual, and though the gale was high, it was not unusual. Later in the evening the wind increased, but before 10 o'clock all was still again.

Below we print a happy letter from Lexington.

LEXINGTON, May 13, 1858. "This evening about 6 o'clock, we were visited by a severe storm, accompanied by the most fearful thunder and lightning ever experienced here. The storm lasted about twenty minutes, and after it had to all appearance cleared up, it was succeeded by the most terrific wind ever known in this section of the State. The rain fell in torrents, and nearly every house in Lexington was unroofed and a number of them blown down.

"The passenger train from St. Louis, by which I send this, was blown off the track, and cars tipped over, but with the exception of a few slight flesh wounds the passengers were uninjured. Before the train capsized, all the car windows, on the windward side, were blown out, the engineer and fireman were both blown from the engine, and a brakeman was also blown off one of the cars. The storm struck the train a short distance north from here.

"I have time to write only a few particulars, but you will doubtless learn of wide-spread and severe disasters in this portion of the State."

We learn from a passenger on the above capsized train, that great damage was done by the tornado at the junction of the Peoria and Osquawka Roads with the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroads. Both station-houses were unroofed, five or six empty freight cars were blown from the track, dwelling houses were unroofed, moved bodily twenty or thirty feet, or entirely demolished, and yet, amid all this wide-spread disaster, he could learn of no one seriously injured.

We cut from The Journal of last evening an account of the effects of the storm at the West, which agrees with information received by later trains:

GALESBURG.—The storm was severe along the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. At Galesburg it was terrible. The engine house of the railroad company, and two churches just completed, were blown down, and a number of dwelling houses were unroofed. Three cars standing on the track were blown off and turned upside down. The amount of the damage is estimated at \$40,000. No lives lost.

OSQUAWKA.—Two steam mills were ruined at Osquawka, and ten houses unroofed, beside other damage done. Damage estimated at from \$10,000 to \$15,000. So far as ascertained, no lives were lost.

GALVA.—At this place a large two-story dwelling house was rendered a complete ruin; a portion of Mr. Babeock's dwelling was also blown down. Nearly all the out-houses in the village were upset. The wind carried large boxes, lumber, barrels, &c., into the air as if they were paper. A large church was moved from its foundation about a foot. The storm raged hardest between 6 and 7 o'clock.

MENDOTA.—Here the storm was also furious, and while in progress, the railroad engine house caught fire and was consumed, together with the locomotive Rocket.

We hear of much damage done in the country, but, with the above exceptions, have no particulars. We shall probably have further details by to-morrow.

While this severe gale was raging, the rain and hail poured down in a perfect sheet. It was truly terrific. We have not yet heard of any disaster on the lakes. PEORIA.—From one of our citizens, who was in Peoria at the time, we learn the following particulars of the ravages of the great storm at that place. The hurricane struck the city about 5 o'clock in the evening. In the twinkling of an eye, fifteen or twenty houses were unroofed, every church spire in the city blown down three or four times loaded with lumber, and the steamer Olin, with 21 passengers on board made a complete wreck, her cabin being blown entirely away.—And what seems really a miraculous in the fact that but one life was lost in all this furious disorganization of matter and utter demolition of structures. It is said that a little child was lost from off the wrecked steamer. The lumber in the yards was blown all over the city, the gas lamps were all blown down, and the signs were sent flying in every direction; windows and gable ends were smashed in, whole trains of cars were blown off the track, and the beautiful college building upon the bluff utterly demolished. We shall probably get more extended partic-

ulars by the mails. Our informant was obliged to take refuge in the Court-house square, to avoid the general destruction which threatened the city, and to escape the flying signs, boards, boxes and other missiles with which the air was filled.

Violent Tornadoes at the West. Railroad Trains Forced off the Track—Houses Prostrated—Several Persons Killed.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—A violent tornado blew the passenger train of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad off the track at Lexington, Missouri, on Thursday night, and several persons were seriously injured. The towns of Lexington and Peoria, at the junction of Towanda, also suffered severely, half the houses in them being prostrated. At Towanda, three men were killed.

Yesterday another storm of like character passed over the region between Bloomington and Springfield, doing much damage. A large number of houses in Elkhart and Williamsville were demolished, one of them falling in and crushing a family of five persons to death.

Accident on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad—Breaking of a Bridge—Loss of Life and Limb.

CLEVELAND, May 16.—A shocking accident occurred on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad last night. As the Cincinnati night express train, bound north, was crossing a bridge twenty-two miles east of Lafayette, it gave way, precipitating the whole train into the water. The fireman and engineer were killed, and it is reported that many others were killed and wounded. Particulars are expected momentarily. Further reports say that the conductor, fireman and engineer were killed, and that no others were seriously hurt.

The accident happened at one o'clock this morning. The night was very dark, and the high water had undermined the abutment of the bridge. The train was running at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour. The engine had reached the end of the bridge, which was one hundred feet long, when the whole gave way.—James Irwin, conductor; Jacob Baitinger, engineer; and Maloney, fireman, were killed. None of the passengers were injured.

Murder of a Wife in Allegheny City, Pa. The Pittsburg Dispatch gives an account of the brutal murder of a wife by her husband, David J. Evans, a carpenter.

"She was discovered lying on the floor of a room, in the basement of house occupied by the family, with her neck dislocated and her head almost severed from the body, which was enveloped in flames, her clothing having been set on fire after the perpetration of the murder. The husband was moving about in a state of apparent stupidity, taking little notice of the corpse. He was discovered by the officers, on their arrival at the house, seated on the edge of a bed, in the second story, and answered the questions put to him with but little indication of the feelings which would naturally be supposed to overwhelm him at such a time. The victim does not appear to be over thirty years of age. The parties have been married some ten years, and as far as we could learn, had lived together agreeably. They have six children, the oldest aged about eleven, the youngest an infant, which she had in her arms at the time she was killed. He is represented as a hard working man, but had been thrown out of employment during the winter, since which he has done but little work. Until lately, he has borne the reputation of being perfectly sober, but since his forced idleness, has drank pretty freely.

Tragedy in Philadelphia. On Thursday morning last, a man named George E. L. Goodwin, committed suicide in Franklin Square, under exciting circumstances. He was talking to a female named Lizzie Marshall with whom he had been consorting for several years as his wife, though he had a legal wife and family in Boston, where he formerly resided. Finding that his paramour refused to live with him any longer he drew a revolver, shot at her, and then shot himself dead. The ball aimed at the woman struck her under the left breast, but coming in contact with the whalebone in her dress, its force was broken, and, glancing, it passed into her chest. It was this circumstance which no doubt prevented her instant death.—The wound on the man was also under the left breast, the ball entering between the fifth and sixth ribs, causing death in a little over a half hour. The woman was removed to Bower's Drug Store, and subsequently to her boarding house in Arch street, above Front.

Pigeons. We are informed by persons who arrived yesterday from Port Huron and Fort Gratiot, that the air is literally filled with pigeons, which fly in such immense numbers that a great quantity are daily killed with nothing but poles in the hands of the inhabitants. They are knocked down with the greatest ease, as they fly low and in enormous flocks.—Here is a fine chance for our amateur sportsmen, as the veriest novice cannot fail to bring down dozens at a shot.—Hunters are daily killing them by thousands.—Detroit Free Press.

The following, from a letter from Kansas, is published in The New-Belford Mercury. It is dated May 7:

"We now have a chance to come into the Union as a Slave State—if we choose; but we will vote the Constitution down if we remain a Territory forever. We are not particular about being received into the Union as a State. The question will no longer be Free State and Pro-Slavery, but the Republican and Democratic party. I am glad, as all other conservative men are, that the matter is settled.—Kansas will 'spurn the bribe.'"

A Swindling Affair.

Some two or three weeks since a gentleman of respectable appearance stopped at the Hotel of Mr. M. W. Dingman, at the choice, and in conversation with the landlord, in which he purported to have just arrived from New York on business with some persons in that section, made inquiry as to who kept the store opposite—pointing to the building occupied by Mr. Thomas Cortright, merchant. The desired information being given him, he made further inquiries concerning several farmers in the district, and then proceeded to Mr. Peter Flummerfelt's living on the Adams farm, and stated to him that he was engaged in taking the census, and wished him to give a correct account of cattle, land, &c., all of which Mr. Flummerfelt complied with. The stranger produced a half sheet of paper, the top part of which he folded under, (about one third of the same,) dating the paper on the left hand corner; and after he had completed the inventory, desired Mr. Flummerfelt to place his name on the right-hand corner of the paper, directly opposite the date. Mr. F., believing the gentleman's declarations to be fair and honest, readily complied with the request, as he had been informed that all his statements were required to be made out in the same manner.

After leaving Mr. F. the stranger proceeded to Dingman's, and taking the paper from his pocket, tore from it the statistics which he had procured, and wrote on that part of it which had been doubled and unnoticed, an order on Mr. Thomas Cortright for about \$20. On calling on Mr. C. for that amount, who tested the order and found the signature correct, the sum was paid over to the stranger, who left, in a short time, for Stroudsburg or some other point. Mr. Flummerfelt, when called upon to pay the order, declared it a forgery, but recollecting the census-man, came to the conclusion that he had been victimized. Every person should have his senses about him, and not be led away by census-takers out of season.—Milford Herald.

Gold in Iowa. Correspondence of The London Times. KEOKUK, Iowa, May 10, 1858.

There has been great excitement in our city for the past few days, in consequence of the discovery of gold mines in several counties in this State. Gold mines have been discovered in Madison, Warren, Clark, Webster and Polk Counties. It seems that the mines in Polk County were discovered last fall by a farmer; that he suppressed the discovery till within the last month, when he made it known.—Since then, gold mines have been discovered in the counties above mentioned.—Warren County undoubtedly contains the richest mine in the State, and although the discovery has not been made two weeks, there are over 400 men working the mines there, making from \$5 to \$15 per day. I saw a gentleman from the mines there to day. He states that he has averaged \$17 per day, and has been at work about a week. He brought with him to our city a lump of gold larger than a hen's egg, that he picked up. The steamboat Edward Manning left our city this morning, with 150 passengers, bound for the gold mines. The steamboat Alice leaves to-morrow morning for the diggings. From our city, people who wish to go nearly all the way by steamboat up the Des Moines River. With no other motive than to inform your readers of these facts, I send you some.

Yours, very respectfully, CHARLES W. LOWRIE.

A Western Judge Congratulating a Homicide.

A young man, named Hardesty, a year ago, in Broome County, Ky., killed one Grubb, who had seduced Hardesty's sister. The prisoner was tried and acquitted in Kentucky last week. Upon the rendition of the verdict the Court (Judge Nuttall) delivered itself as follows, in an address to the prisoner: "Sir: You have been indicted by a Grand Jury of your country upon a most heinous charge. You have put yourself upon your country and your God for deliverance. You had a fair and impartial trial before them, and they have both pronounced you not guilty, and so say I. It may not be proper for me to express my sentiments, yet nevertheless I will do it. Young man! had I been wronged as you have been, I would have spent every dollar I had on earth, and all that I could have begged and borrowed, and then starved upon the track of the villain, but I would have imbrued my hands in his blood. Go hence without day. You are acquitted."

Hail Storm in Virginia. Richmond, Va., May 16, 1858.

A terrible hail-storm occurred in Chesterfield County last evening. Some of the stones were of the size of hen's eggs.—Vegetation was destroyed, the ground strewn with the leaves and branches of trees, and a great many windows broken. The hail was from two to three feet deep in some places in the roads. The train from Petersburg last evening came in contact with a fallen tree, and the engine and cars were much damaged. The storm is unprecedented.

Taken in and Done For. The Hartford Courant says that a young man of Bethany, Conn., of highly respectable connections and an only son, being about to leave his home for South America, made a few calls upon his acquaintances, when a young lady who was desperately attached to him, and as her last means of gaining him, had the means to plan with some of her associates to drug him and have him taken to a low Justice of the Peace, who is a disgrace to the office, where the marriage ceremony was performed.

Abram Kirk, the last slave in Pennsylvania died lately in Lancaster county, at the age of 103 years.

Further Utah News. Governor Cumming in Salt Lake City—Movements of Col. Kane and Peace Commissioners—General Peace Feeling—Provision Train on their Way, &c.

St. Louis, May 18.—The Republican has received the following additional particulars of the Utah news from Mr. Garrison, who left camp Scott on the 12th April. While his information does not fully corroborate the news already given, it leaves no room to question the fact that Governor Cumming had entered Salt Lake City.

Col. Kane, who was sent out as a peace commissioner viz California, arrived at Salt Lake on the 25th of February. He remained there eight days, and then proceeded to Camp Scott. He afterwards frequently passed from the camp to a place of conference with the leading Mormons, outside of the city.

In pursuance of negotiations then entered into, Governor Cumming left Camp Scott for the city on the 5th of April, and was met by a gentleman on the 9th, two days' travel from the city. He was accompanied by Col. Lane, and escorted by Porter, Rockwell, Egan, and other Mormons. His arrival was anticipated at Salt Lake on the 11th, and handsome apartments had been provided for his reception.

A gentleman well-informed about the Mormons, and just from Salt Lake, told the Republican's informant that the general feeling in the city was in favor of peace; only a portion of the leaders advocating resistance.

A scouting party in charge of B. F. Pickling, about whose safety apprehension had been felt, had returned to camp. Provision trains for Camp Scott left Fort Laramie on the 24th of April. Col. Hoffman was to leave the next day.

Captain Marcey, with horses and mules, and about three thousand sheep, was heard from on Cherokee trail, two hundred miles south of Fort Laramie. He had not been joined by the troops detailed by General Garland, but was waiting their arrival when heard from. His progress was very slow, but he would reach Camp Scott by the 20th of May.

The mail party experienced heavy rains east of Fort Laramie, and report the roads in wretched condition. Messrs Powell and McCullough, the official Peace Commissioners, were met on the 6th of May, twenty miles from Fort Kearney.

A German ragpicker, named Shamburger and his family, at 330 East 13th st., New York, lived (as was recently discovered by his associates) on dead cats and rats picked up in the streets. He also trafficked in their hair and skins. Feeling the dignity of their profession outraged, the ragpickers a day or two since broke up his establishment, destroyed his goods and turned him out of their quarters, and he has since been wandering in search of a residence. Himself and family are said to be as healthy as those who subsist on more delicate fare.

A few days since, a man living near Galena, Illinois, carried a load of potatoes to that place. The highest offer he could get was ten cents a bushel, and rather than sell them at that rate, he tipped them into Fever river. The result was that he thus obstructed navigation, and was fined fourteen dollars.

New York Market. WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1858.

FLOUR—Wheat—7,500 bbls. at \$3 92 1/2 to \$4 05 for common to good State; \$4 15 to \$4 30 for extra do., \$3 92 1/2 to \$4 05 for super fine Indiana and Wisconsin; \$4 40 to \$4 50 for common to good Round Hoop extra Ohio; and \$4 90 to \$5 30 for extra Genesee. Rye flour at \$3 85 to \$4 00. GRAIN—Wheat—17,400 bushels Chicago spring at 79 1/2 c.; 800 bushels choice White Michigan at \$1 20; 500 bushels choice Red do. at \$1 08; 450 bushels common White Southern at \$1 10. Rye 1000 bushels Western at 67 c. Oats—35 a 39 c. for Jersey. Corn—White 72 a 74 c. and yellow Southern at 75 a 76 c. PROVISIONS—Pork—\$15 90 a \$17 for thin Mess; \$18 90 a \$19 for clear; \$16 for prime Mess; \$14 12 1/2 a \$14 20 for Prime Hams 8 1/2 a 9 c. per lb. Shoulders 7 1/2 a 7 c. Butte 12 a 22 c. for ordinary to choice Ohio; and 14 a 20 c. for Pennsylvania. Cheese 9 a 10 c.

Holloway's Pills.—Delicate females, who suffer from those peculiar disturbances of the system incident to the gentler sex, will find these Pills a safe remedy for all the functional disorders under which they may labor. Acting specifically upon the local irregularity, and generally upon the system, this comprehensive remedy will simultaneously remove the immediate cause of suffering, and invigorate all the bodily organs which have been affected by sympathy therewith. In the three most perilous phases of female existence, viz, the dawn of womanhood, the period of maturity, and what is termed "the change of life," the alterative and restorative properties of these Pills render them indispensable to the feebler sex.

We copy the following obituary (of Mrs. Sayles formerly Miss Anna S. Rees, of this place,) from "The Northran" published at Delaware, Wisconsin.

DIED.

On the evening of the 8th inst. of Apoplexy, Mrs. Anna S. R. Sayles, wife of Dr. C. Sayles. The deceased was born in Stroudsburg, Pa., the 20th of July, A. D. 1818. At the age of 13 she became a subject of divine grace, and a member of the Baptist Church, and ever adorned her profession by a holy and consistent life. In 1849 she became a resident of this place, where she has endeared herself to an extensive circle of friends, who, with a numerous band of relatives, mourn her sudden departure. Yet, we have the sweet assurance, that our great loss is her infinite gain.